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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ISSUES DIRECTIVE FOR MILITARY CADRE SCHOOL RECRUITING

The Chinese Communist government has issued a directive for the recruiting of students and young workers. Calls have been made for skilled workers and for students with a certain amount of education. The usual propaganda about strengthening national defense to prepare against US imperialistic ambitions is used to urge the young men to volunteer for the military cadre schools.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES RECRUITING DIRECTIVE -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 9 Dec 50

(Hsin-hua) -- The Ministry of Education has issued a directive to all regional, cultural, and educational authorities entitled "Directive for Recruiting of Students into Various Military Cadre Schools in Relation to Completing the Victory." In substance, the directive is as follows:

To strengthen quickly the national defense, the government has decided to call students and young laborers into military cadre schools. This is the most important duty in our national reconstruction. Educational authorities and schools must work together for a speedy and successful enlistment of students. Therefore, the following points are laid down:

1. Quickly organize a recruiting committee for military cadre schools to plan for recruitment quotas and dates for recruitment in each locality.
2. Use school class periods to inform students of the present political situation, of America's barbarious aggression in Korea and Taiwan, her bombing of the Northeast and her rearming of Japan, all of which show enmity to China. Impress upon the students the need for building up national defense to preserve the fruits of the people's revolution for national security, and for Asian and world peace. This is a glorious opportunity to serve the nation. Stir up the students' revolutionary enthusiasm and remind them of their glorious traditions so they will enlist enthusiastically.

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3. After students have registered, each school's "sponsoring committee" will examine the cases and prepare an approved list for submission to the school authorities, and explain reasons to those rejected.

4. School authorities, after receiving approved lists, shall give letters of release and graduation certificates without examinations to those due to graduate during the winter. They shall help such students with their livelihood problems and turn them over to responsible cadres for transfer to the recruiting centers.

5. Expenses in transit shall be provided by the schools of origin; and after arrival at recruiting centers, by the centers.

REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS IN MILITARY CADRE SCHOOLS -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 10 Dec 50

(Hsin-hua) -- The Central People's government has issued regulations to recruiting centers and school sponsoring committees as follows:

1. Students and specially skilled workers of either sex (mechanics, aviators, shipbuilders, etc.) over 17 years of age, who are politically reliable and morally upright; who are determined to serve in the national defense of the fatherland; who have ordinary hearing and vision and no concealed defects or communicable disease; who have no evil habits; and who have an education equivalent to that of the second year of junior middle school or of higher school, may apply to the sponsoring committee of their school or factory, subject to approval of said committee and local recruiting committee.

2. All students approved by said committees shall be processed by the receiving centers. They shall be assigned to aviation, naval, tank, artillery, antiaircraft and other schools in accord with the political, physical, and cultural qualifications and individual choice. Students shall be supplied with food and lodging, books, uniforms, etc., by the school. After graduation, they shall be assigned in accordance with their grades to various positions, being given treatment accorded to cadres of differing ranks. Periods of study are: aviation school, one year; naval, 2 years; artillery, one year; tank, 8 months. Further instructions will follow as to other schools.

GIVES REASONS FOR STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DEFENSE -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 25 Dec 50

Chiang Nan-hsiang, deputy secretary of the central committee of the New Democracy Youth Corps, wrote the following article to explain why the national defense must be strengthened:

Student and labor organizations are seconding the government's call to youth to enter the military cadre schools. Several questions arise in this connection.

1. Why hasten to strengthen our national defense?

Since the Opium War, we have unceasingly suffered imperialist aggression. Under previous corrupt governments, China had no defense to speak of. She had no navy to defend her ports and no air force to protect her borders, so that both Japanese and US invaders could attack her. When our government was founded, Chairman Mao insisted on having strong armed forces. After US imperialists invaded Korea and Taiwan, the spearhead of aggression was pointed directly at China, so the speedy building up of a modern national defense structure became the more urgent.

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Some ask, "After the great victories in Korea, why push national defense?" The answer is that despite losses, US imperialists have not given up their ambitions, but are making frenzied preparations for war. We must not deceive ourselves or become lax. By strengthening our forces, we can resist aggression, to preserve the fatherland's security, and make firm the success of the revolution.

2. Why does the government call upon young students and workers to take part in modern national defense?

Firstly, because modern warfare demands knowledge and skill, and such efforts can best be put forth by the young men in our factories and in schools. They also are politically conscious and have glorious revolutionary traditions.

Every young person cherishes personal ambitions, and rightly so, but to disregard the nation's need in planning for one's own future is not right. If the nation has no future, how can there be any for the individual? So we must put the nation's need first, and personal desires second.

Youth must not, because of unjustified family opposition, give up their high ideals. They must carefully explain to their elders that taking part in national defense is a sacred duty and the greatest glory.

3. Enlistment must be on voluntary basis

While we hope for a large response from high-quality youth, the decision is entirely a matter for each individual. There must be no ridicule or lack of esteem for any who do not apply. In fact, the number to be accepted is limited, and the majority will have to stay in their schools and factories. Unless the proper attitude toward those remaining is maintained, serious rifts will appear.

Volunteering must be on a purely individual basis, not by classes or by quotas assigned to each school or factory. This is for national need and public welfare and must rest on a moral foundation and wide popular support.

Of course, party members and Youth Corps members will take the lead, being needed to maintain a high political level among the recruits; but not all of these members need apply.

Decisions as to a candidate's qualifications must be made by the sponsoring committees. Decisions as to whether a candidate is needed more in his present line of study or work, for example, medical preparation, will also be made by the committee. Upper division college students should continue their present studies. Skilled workers should not leave to the detriment of their factories. There must be a sane balance between defense and reconstruction.

4. What attitude should be taken by nonenrollees?

Those who do not actively participate by applying to enter the schools may show their patriotism in another way.

First, show encouragement for those who do go on to the military cadre schools. They deserve everyone's respect for going to the front.

Second, from now on give more attention to politics and national affairs, increasing political awareness and patriotic zeal. Be ready any time to serve the country.

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Third, let students left behind devote themselves to study, and workers staying in the factories increase production, showing in their daily duties their own love of country.

However, one attitude must be condemned: a negative and antagonistic attitude toward the movement and its participants. Such an attitude is harmful to the national welfare and unpatriotic.

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